Bedford Gazette.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1866. VOL. 61.—WHOLE No. 5.356.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at $2 00 per annum, *if paid strictly in advance*; $2.50 if paid within six months; $3.00 if not paid within six months. *All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually.* No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for IN ADVANCE, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

All ADVERTISEMENTS for a less term than three months TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of marriages and deaths exceeding five lines, *ten cents* per line. Editorial notices fifteen cents per line.

All legal Notices of every kind, and Orphans' Court and Judicial Sales, are required by law to be published in both papers published in this place.

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One square - - -	$ 4 50	$ 6 00	$10 00
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One square to occupy one inch of space.

JOB PRINTING, of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. THE GAZETTE OFFICE has just been refitted with a Power Press and new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.—TERMS CASH

☞ All letters should be addressed to

MEYERS & MENGEL,
Publishers.

Attorneys at Law.

JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, where a good Church is erected, and where a large School House shall be built. Farms, Land and Timber Lots, from one acre to 500 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.
April 6, 1866—1y

J. MCD. SHARPE. | E. P. KERR.

SHARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW BEDFORD, PA., will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties Office on Juliana st., opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. [March 2, '66.

J. R. DURBORROW. | JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA Respectfully tenders his services to the public.
Office second door North of the Mengel House.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, nearly opposite the Mengel House.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
Jan. 22, 1864.

P. M. KIMMELL. | J. W. LINGENFELTER.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate.
May 13, 1864.

S. F. MEYERS. | J. W. DICKERSON.

MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa., office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the GAZETTE office, will practice in the several courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounty and back pay obtained and the purchase and sale of real estate attended to. [may11,'66.

JOHN H. FILLER, *Attorney at Law*, Bedford, Pa. Office near y opposite the Post Office. [apr. 20,'66.—1y.

Physicians and Dentists.

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., (late surgeon 56th P. V. V.,) tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Dec. 22, '65-1y*

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store.
Nov. 24, '65—1y

DR. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
Bedford, February 12, 1864.

C. N. HICKOK, | J. G. MINNICH, JR.,

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted.

TERMS—CASH.
Bedford, January 6, 1865.

Bankers.

JACOB REED, | J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL, *Bankers and* DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PA.,

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.
Deposits solicited.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. Oct. 20, 1865.

Miscellaneous.

DANIEL BORDER, PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
Oct. 20, 1865.

H. F. IRVINE, ANDERSON'S ROW, BEDFORD, PA., Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Queensware, and Varieties. ☞ Orders from Country Merchants respectfully solicited.
Oct 20, 1865,

D. R. ANDERSON,

Licensed Scrivener and Conveyancer,

CENTREVILLE, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,

will attend to the writing of Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Articles of Agreement, and all business usually transacted by a Scrivener and Conveyancer. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
April 6, '66-tf.

For the Gazette.

PROF. NOTT'S EXHIBITION.—*Mr. Editor:*—The votaries of fashion, music and good manners, were well entertained at the Court House one evening last week, in your (the editor's) absence, and you will, therefore, excuse a communication from the back corner of the room.

The Spanish dance, *El Bolero*, as well as the *Scottish Highland Dance*, both very difficult of execution, were admirably performed by Misses Maggie Shoemaker and Rosa Meyers. No better dancing, but inferior is, often done on the stage.

The *Waltz*, by Masters Ed. Meyers and Ol. Shannon (each about as tall as a yard-stick) showed what could be done by very small boys. The *Cotillions* and other dances engaged in by Miss Sallie Shannon, Frank and Salome Minnich, Julia McFadden, Dan. Shannon, Morsy and Percy Anderson, Tenie Shoemaker and other interesting [illegible] and attention, are the

Pure Buck Lead,
Liberty White Lead,
Snow Franklin White Lead,
Washington White Lead,
Washington Zinc White Lead,
New York White Lead.
ALSO:—*French Porcelain Finish;*
Demar Varnish;
Varnishes of all kinds,
Flaxseed Oil, (pure.)
Turpentine and Alcohol.

All kinds of IRON and NAILS.

No. 1 CHRYSTAL ILLUMINATING COAL OIL.

LAMPS in profusion.

We would invite persons wanting Saddlery Hardware, to give us a call, as we have everything in the Saddlery line, such as Buckles, Rings, Hames and Webbing Leather of all kinds; also a variety of Shoe Findings, consisting of French Calf Skins, Morocco Linings, Bindings, Pegs, etc.

Housekeepers will find at Blymyer & Son's store a great variety of household goods. Knive and Fork of the very best quality; Plated Table and Tea Spoons at all prices.

Give us a call and we can supply you with Barn Door Rollers, the latest improvements; Nova Scot a Grindstones, better than any in use; Shovels, Forks and Spades.

Grain and Grass Scythes and Snathes; Fishing Tackle; Brushes of all kinds; Demi-Johns; Patent Wheel Grease, Tar and Whale Oil, and an infinite variety of articles.

$20 000 WANTED—Would like to get it if our friends would let us have it. Less will do; but persons having unsettled accounts will close them up to the first of March, to enable us to close our old books. This should be done

may4,'66. GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

J. L. LEWIS having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by Mr. H. C. Reamer takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities with a well selected stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE-STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
STATIONERY,
COAL OIL, LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS.
BEST BRANDS OF CIGARS
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO,
FRENCH CONFECTIONS, &c., &c

The stock of Drugs and Medicines consist of the purest quality; and selected with great care.

General assortment of popular Patent Medicines.

The attention of the Ladies is particular y invited to the stock of PERFUMERY, TOILET and FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of the best perfumes of the day. Colognes, Soaps, Preparations for the Hair, Complexion and Teeth; Camphor ice for chapped hands; Teeth and Hair Brushes, Port Monaies, &c.

Of Stationery, there is a fine assortment:
Billet, Note, Letter, Leaf and Mourning Paper, Envelops, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Blank Deeds, Power of Attorneys, Drafting Paper, Marriage Certificates, &c., &c. Also, a large quantity of Books, which will be sold very cheap.

Coal Oil Lamp Hinge Burner, can be lighted without removing the chimney—all patterns and prices. Glass Lanterns, very neat, for burning Coal Oil. Lamp chimneys of an improved pattern. Lamp Shades of beautiful patterns.

Howe's Family Dye Colors, the shades being light Fawn, Drab, Snuff and Dark Brown, Light and Dark Blue, Light and Dark Green, Yellow, Pink, Orange, Royal Purple, Scarlet, Maroon, Magenta, Cherry and Black.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Remedies.

Cigars of best brands, smokers can rely on a good cigar.

Rose Smoking Tobacco,
Michigan and Solace Fine Cut,
Natural Leaf, Twist and Big Plug,
Finest and purest French Confections,
PURE DOMESTIC WINES,
Consisting of Grape, Blackberry and Elderberry
FOR MEDICINAL USE.

☞ The attention of physicians is invited to the stock of *Drugs and Medicines*, which they can purchase at reasonable prices.

Country Merchants' orders promptly filled. Goods put up with neatness and care, and at reasonable prices.

J. L. LEWIS designs keeping a first class Drug Store, and having on hand at all times a general assortment of goods. Being a Druggist of several years experience, physicians can rely on having their prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. [Feb 9, '66—tf

Fancy Stores.

REMOVAL.—CALL AND SEE NEW MILLINERY STORE!—Mrs. E. V. MOWRY would respectfully inform her old friends and customers, as well as the ladies generally, that she has removed her store to the fine rooms, immediately opposite the Bedford Hotel, formerly occupied by J. Cessna, where she has just received a large and carefully selected assortment of NEW MILLINERY and DRESS GOODS, and NOTIONS, consisting, in part, of

BONNETS and HATS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c.,
ALL WOOL DELAINES,
POPLINS, BERAGES,
ALPACAS, LAWNS,
CALICOES, &c.
LADIES' COATS
and SHAWLS,
BEST KID GLOVES,
SILK and THREAD Glores,
COLLARS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
BALMORALS,
CORSETS, &c., &c.

Also, a fine assortment of LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES, made specially to order. These goods will be sold at the lowest prices, but for CASH only. Mrs. Mowry returns her thanks for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of the ladies of Bedford and vicinity. [apr. 27, '66.

MISS KATE DEAL & MRS. M. R. SCHAEFFER have just returned from the city with a fine assortment of fashionable

BONNETS,
HATS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
GLOVES,

ladies' and gents' hose, ladies' and gents' handkerchiefs and collars, fancy neck-ties, ruffling, dress buttons and trimming, machine silk and cotton, hair brushes, tooth brushes, clothes brushes, soaps, perfumery, enamel, skirt braid, embroidering braid, ladies' corsets and hoops, balmoral skirts, lace veils, tissue for veils, cloths for sacks, dress goods, poplins, lawns, ginghams, &c., &c.

Mantua-making and all kinds of Milliner work done in the *cheapest and best* manner.
may11'66.

RICHARD LEO,

Manufacturer of

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C., BEDFORD, PA.,

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet making business, will make to order and keep on hand everything in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASHSTANDS, &C., &C.,

will be furhished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞ Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞ Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.
July 10, 1863.—tf RICHARD LEO.

PRINTERS' INK has made many a business man rich We ask you to try it in the columns of THE GAZETTE

THE Local circulation of the BEDFORD GAZETTE is larger than that of any other paper in this section of country, and therefore offers the greatest inducements to business men to advertise in its columns.

EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at low rates at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office. Call and leave your orders.

The Bedford Gazette.

From the Climber.

FOR EVERY STATE A STAR.

Air—"BONNIE BLUE FLAG."

Come all good Union Democrats
And join the column strong,
That moves for Law and Liberty
Against the tyrants' wrong
We'll have no broken Union, boys,
No Poland in the South.
No Ireland ruled by iron hand,
No padlock on our mouth.
Hurrah! Hurrah! for Liberty, hurrah!
Hurrah for our country's flag,
And on it every star!

Disunionists may rant and howl,
Thad. Stevens rage and roar.
And Sumner in the Senate scowl,
And Wade his curses pour.
Our banner is the flag that bears
For every State a star;
And death to the Disunionist
Its symmetry would mar.
Hurrah! Hurrah! for Liberty, &c

Our Union's that of all the States—
From Maine to Oregon.
From Lake to Gulf, the sister-hood
Of Thirty-six in One.
Oh! who would strike a single State
From out the glorious band?
Accursed be his traitor heart
And palsied be his hand!
Hurrah! Hurrah! for Liberty, &c.

Oh! who would blot a single star
From out that good old flag,
Or call it Greedy-like, "a lie,"
And "hate's polluted rag?"
The sacrificial blood that flowed
The Union to restore.
Appeals for that true flag that bears
For every State a star.
Hurrah! Hurrah! for Liberty, &c.

ANDREW JOHNSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Decision of the Supreme Court.

Disfranchisement of Deserters.

The following opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Huber vs. Reilly, was read by Justice Strong:

The act of Congress under which the defendant below justifies his refusal to receive the vote of the plaintiff is the one approved on the 3d day of March, 1865. The twenty-first section is the only one applicable to this case, and it is as follows: "And be it further enacted, that in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship, and their rights to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States, with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section." This is followed by a clause authorizing and requiring the President to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of the section, and we know judicially that this was done on the 11th of March, 1865.

The act of Congress is highly penal. It imposes forfeiture of citizenship and deprivation of the rights of citizenship, as penalties for the commission of a crime. Its avowed purpose is to add to the penalties which the law had previously affixed to the crime of desertion from the military or naval service of the United States, and it denominates the additional sanctions provided as penalties. Such being its character, it is, under the well known rule of law, to receive a strict construction in favor of the citizen.

The constitutionality of the act has been assailed on three grounds. The first of these is that it is an *ex post facto* law, imposing additional punishment for an offence committed before its passage, and altering the rules of evidence so as to require different and less proof of guilt than was required at the time of the perpetration of the crime. The second objection is, that the act is an attempt by Congress to regulate the right of suffrage in the States, or to impair it, and the third objection is that the act proposes to inflict pains and penalties upon offenders before and without a trial and conviction by due process of law, and that it is therefore prohibited by the bill of rights.

In the view which we take of this case, and giving to the enactment the construction which we think properly belongs to it, it is unnecessary to consider at length, either of these objections to its constitutionality. It may be insisted, with strong reason, that the penalty of forfeiture of citizenship imposed upon those who had deserted the military or naval service prior to the passage of the act is not a penalty for the original desertion, but for persistence in the crime, for failure (in the language of the statute) to return to said service, or to report to a Provost Marshal within sixty days after the issue of the President's proclamation. If this is so, the act of Congress is in no sense *ex post facto*, and it is not for that reason in conflict with the constitution. Its operation is entirely prospective. If a drafted man owes service to the Federal government, every new refusal to render the service may be regarded as a violation of public duty, a public offence for which Congress may impose a penalty. And as it is the duty of every court to construe a statute, if possible, so *"ut res magis valeat, quam pereat,"* that construction of the act must be adopted which is in harmony with the acknowledged powers of Congress, and which applies the forfeiture of citizenship to the new offence described as failure to return to service, or to report to the Provost Marshal.

The second objection also assumes more than can be conceded. It is not to be doubted that the right to regulate suffrage in a State, and to determine who shall, and who shall not be a voter, belongs exclusively to the State itself. The constitution of the United States confers no authority upon Congress to prescribe the qualification of electors within the several States that compose the Federal Union. Congress is indeed empowered to make regulations for the time, place and manner of holding elections for Senators and representatives, or to alter those made by the legislature of the State, except those in relation to the places of choosing Senators, but here its power stops. The right of suffrage at a State election is a State right, a franchise conferable only by the State, which Congress can neither give nor take away. If, therefore, the act now under consideration is in truth an attempt to regulate the right of suffrage in the States, or to prescribe the conditions upon which that right may be exercised, it must be held unwarranted by the constitution. In the exercise of its admitted powers, Congress may doubtless deprive an individual of the opportunity to enjoy a right that belongs to him as the citizen of a State, even the right of suffrage. But this is a different thing from taking away or impairing the right itself. Under the laws of the Federal government, a voter may be sent abroad in the military service of the country, and thus deprived of the privilege of exercising his right, or a voter may be imprisoned for a crime against the United States, but it is a perversion of language to call this impairing his right of suffrage. Congress may provide laws for the naturalization of aliens, or it may refuse to provide such laws. Its action, or non-action may thus determine whether individuals shall or shall not become citizens of the United States, and I cannot doubt as a penalty for crime against the general government, Congress may impose upon the criminal forfeiture of his citizenship of the United States. Disfranchisement of a citizen as a punishment for crime, is no unusual punishment. Barker vs. the People, 20 Johns, 458. If by the organic law of a State, citizens of the United States only are allowed to vote, the action or non-action of Congress may thus indirectly affect the number of those entitled to the right of suffrage. Yet, after all the right is one which its possessor holds as a citizen of a State, secured to him by the State constitution, and to be held on the terms prescribed by that constitution alone.—It is an integral part of the State government.

But it is not a correct view of the act of Congress now before us to regard it as an attempt to override State constitutions or to prescribe the qualifications of voters. The act makes no change in the organic law of the State. It leaves that as before, to confer the right of suffrage as it pleases. The enactment opperates upon an individual offender, punishes him for violation of the federal law, by deprivation of his citizenship of the United States, but it leaves each State to determine for itself whether such an individual may be a voter. It does no more than increase the penalties of the law upon the commission of crime. Each State defines for itself what shall be the consequence of the infliction of such penalties. And with us it is still our own constitution which restricts the right of suffrage, and confers it upon those only who are inhabitants of the State, and citizens of the United States.

The third objection against the validity of the act of Congress would be a very grave one, if the act does in reality impose pains and penalties before and without a conviction by due process of law. The fifth article of the amendments to the constitution ordain "that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime, unless on a presentment, or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law." The sixth article secures to the accused in all criminal prosecutions certain rights, among which are a speedy and public trial, by a jury of the viceinage, information of the nature and cause of the accusation, face to face presence with the witnesses against him, compulsory process for his own witnesses, and the assistance of counsel. The spirit of these constitutional provisions is briefly that no person can be made to suffer for a criminal offence unless the penalty be inflicted by due process of law. What that is has been often defined, but never better than it was both historically and critically by Judge Curtis, of the Supreme Court of the United States, in Den vs. Murray et al, 18 Howard 272. It ordinarily implies and includes a complainant, a defendant and a judge, regular allegations, opportunity to answer, and a trial according to some settled course of judicial proceeding. It must be admitted there are a few exceptional cases. Prominent among these are summary proceedings to recover debts due to the government, especially taxes and sums due by defaulting public officers. But I can call to mind no instance in which it has been held that the ascertainment of guilt of a public offence, and the imposition of legal penalties, can be in any other mode than by trial according to the law of the land or due process of law, that is the law of the particular case, administered by a judicial tribunal authorized to adjudicate upon it. And I cannot persuade myself that a judge of elections or board of election officers, constituted under State laws, is such a tribunal. I cannot think they have power to try criminal offenders, still less to adjudge the guilt or innocence of an alleged violator of the laws of the United States. A trial before such officers is not due process of law for the punishment of offences, according to the meaning of that phrase in the Constitution.—There are, it is true, many things which they may determine, such as the age and residence of a person offering to vote, whether he has paid taxes, and whether if born an alien he has a certificate of naturalization. These things pertain to the ascertainment of a political right. But whether he has been guilty of a criminal offence, and has as a consequence, forfeited his right, is an inquiry of a different character. Neither our constitution nor our law has conferred upon the judges of elections any such judicial functions. They are not sworn to try issues in criminal cases.—They have no power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and their judgment if rendered would be binding upon no other tribunal.

Even if they were to assume jurisdiction of the offence described in the act of Congress, and proceed to try whether the applicant for a vote had been duly enrolled and drafted, whether he had received notice of the draft, whether he had deserted and failed to return to service or failed to report to a Provost Marshal, and whether he had justifying reasons for such failure, and if after such trial they were to decide that he had not forfeited his citizenship all this would not amount to an acquittal. It would not protect him against a subsequent similar accusation and trial. It would not protect him against trial and punishment by a court-martial. Surely that is no trial by due process of law, the judgment in which is not final, decides nothing, but leaves the accused exposed to another trial in a different tribunal and to the imposition by that other tribunal of the full punishment prescribed by law.

Moreover it is not in the power of Congress to confer upon such a tribunal, which is exclusively of State creation jurisdiction to try offences against the United States. Notwithstanding the decision in Buckwalter vs. United States (11 S. & R. 193) which was an action for penalties, declared to be recoverable as other debts, the doctrine seems a plain one, that Congress cannot put any of the judicial power of the United States in the courts of any other government or sovereignty. Martin vs. Hunter's lessee, 1 Wheaton, 304, 330, Eby vs. Peck, 7 Con., 242, and Scoville vs. Canfield, 14 Johns, 338. And clearly if this is so Congress cannot make a board of State election officers competent to try whether a person has been guilty of an offence against the United States, and if they find him guilty to enforce a part of the prescribed penalty.

If, therefore, the act of March 3, 1865, really contemplates the infliction of its prescribed penalty or part of it without due process of law, or if it attempts to confer upon the election officers of a State the power to determine whether there has been a violation of the act incurring the penalty, and to enforce the penalty or any part of it, it may well be doubted whether it is not transgressive of the authority vested in Congress by the Constitution.

But such is not the fair construction of the enactment. It is not to be presumed that Congress intended to transgress its powers, and especially is this true when the act admits of another construction entirely consonant with all the provisions of the Constitution.

What, then, is its true meaning? As already observed, forfeiture of citizenship is prescribed as a penalty for desertion, an additional penalty, not for an offence committed before the passage of the act, but for continued desertion and failure to return or report. It is not a new consequence of a penalty, but it is an integral part of the thing itself. Nor is it the whole. It is added to what the law had previously enacted to be the penalty of desertion, as imprisonment is sometimes added to punishment by fine.

It must have been intended, therefore, that it should be incurred in the same way, and imposed by the same tribunal that was authorized to impose the other penalties for the offence. It would be very absurd to suppose that two trials and two condemnations for one crime were intended, or that it was designed that a criminal might be sentenced in one court to undergo a part of the punishment denounced by the law, and be punished in another court by the imposition of the remainder. The law as it stood when the act of 1865 was passed, had provided a tribunal in which alone the crime of desertion could be inflicted. The consequences of conviction may be noticed in other courts, but the tribunal appointed by the law for that purpose is the only one that can determine whether the crime has been committed, and adjudge the punishment.

The act of March 3d, 1865, is not to be considered apart from the other legislation respecting the crime of desertion. It is one of a series of acts pertaining to the same subject matter. It must, therefore, be interpreted with them all in view. This is an admitted rule of statutary construction. So long ago as Rex vs. Soxdale, 1 Burrows, 147 Lord Mansfield said when speaking of acts of Parliament, "that all which relate to the same subjects, notwithstanding some of them may be expired or not noticed, must be taken to be one system and construed consistently." So Chancellor Kent, in the first volume of his commentaries, 463-4, said, "it is to be inferred that a code of statutes relating to one subject was governed by one spirit and policy and was intended to be consistent and harmonious in its several parts and provisions." In looking through the numerous acts of Congress relating to desertion from military or naval service it is plainly to be seen that they all contemplate a regular trial and conviction prior to the infliction of any penalty, and court martials are constituted and regulated for such trials. The twentieth article of war, enacted on the 10th of April, 1806, (Brightly's Dig., 75,) is in these words: "all officers and soldiers who have received pay, or have been duly enlisted in the service of the United States, and *shall be convicted* of having deserted, the same shall suffer death or such other punishment as by *sentence of court martial* shall be inflicted." Other enactments have been made at different times respecting the punishments to be inflicted for the offence. The punishment of death in time of peace was abolished in 1830. Corporeal punishment by stripes was abolished by the act of May 16, 1812, and by the act of March 2d, 1833, that section of the repealing act was itself repealed, "so far as it applies to any enlisted soldier *who shall be convicted by a general court martial of the crime of desertion.*" By the act of January 11, 1812, an additional penalty was prescribed for desertion, and it was declared that "such soldier shall and may be tried by a court martial and punished." Brightly's Dig., 89. The 13th section of the act of March 3d, 1863, which declared that any person failing to report after due service of notice that he had been drafted, shall be deemed a deserter, enacted that such a person "shall be arrested by the Provost Marshal and sent to the nearest military post *for trial by court martial*, unless upon proper showing that he is not liable to military duty, the board of enrollment shall relieve him from the draft." All these acts of Congress manifestly contemplate trial for desertion by court martial and the infliction of no punishment or forfeiture, except upon conviction and sentence in courts. The act of 1806 provided for general courts martial, and made minute and careful regulations for their organization, for the conduct of their proceedings, and for the approval or disapproval of their sentences. Subsequent acts made some changes, but they have not restrained the jurisdiction or diminished the powers of such courts.

It is to such a code of laws, forming a system devised for the punishment of desertion, that the 21st section of the act of March 2d, 1865, was added. It refers plainly to pre-existing laws. It has the single object of increasing the penalties, but it does not undertake to change or dispense with the machinery provided for punishing the crime. The common rules of construction demand that it be read as if it had been incorporated into the former acts. And if it had been, if the act of 1806, and its supplements had prescribed that penalty for desertion or failure to report within a designated time after notice of draft which the act of 1863 declares desertion should be punished on conviction of the same with forfeiture of citizenship and death, or in lieu of the latter such other punishment as by the sentence of a court-martial may be inflicted, would any one contend that any portion of this punishment could be inflicted without conviction and sentence? Assuredly not. And if not, so must the act of 1865 be construed now. It means that the forfeiture which it prescribes, like all other penalties for desertion, must be *adjudged* to the convicted person after trial by a court martial and sentence approved. For the conviction and sentence of such a court there can be no substitute. They alone establish the guilt of the accused, and fasten upon him the legal consequences. Such we think is the true meaning of the act, a construction that cannot be denied to it without losing sight of all the previous legislation respecting the same subject matter, no part of which does this act profess to alter.

It may be added that this construction is not only required by the universally admitted rules of statutory interpretation, but it is in harmony with the personal rights secured by the constitution, and which Congress must be presumed to have kept in view. It gives to the accused a trial before sworn Judges, a right to challenge, an opportunity of defence, the privilege of hearing the witnesses against him, and of calling witnesses in his behalf. It preserves to him the common law presumption of innocence, until he has been adjudged guilty according to the forms of law.

It gives finality to a single trial.—If tried by a court martial and acquitted, his innocence can never again be called in question, and he can be made to suffer no part of the penalties prescribed for guilt.

On the other hand, if a record of conviction by a lawful court be not a prerequisite to suffering the penality of the law, the act of Congress may work intolerable hardships. The accused will will thus be obliged to prove his innocence whenever the registry of the provost marshal is adduced against him. No decision of a board of election officers will protect him against the necessity of renewing his defence at every subsequent election, and each time with increased difficulty arising from the possible death or absence of witnesses. In many cases this may prove a gross wrong. It cannot be doubted that in some instances there were causes that prevented a return to service or a report, by persons registered as deserters by Provost Marshals, that would have been held justifying reasons by a court martial, or at least would have prevented an approval of the court's sentence. It is well known also that some who were registered deserters, were at the time actually in the military service as volunteers, and honorably discharging the r duties to the government. To hold that the act of Congress imposes upon such the necessity of proving their innocence without any conviction of guilt, would be unreasonable construction of the act, and would be attributing to the national legislature an intention not warranted by the language and connection of the enactment.

It follows that the judgment of the court below upon the case was right. The plaintiff not having been convicted of desertion and failure to return to the service or to report to a Provost Marshal, and not having been sentenced to the penalties and forfeitures of the law, was entitled to vote.

And now, to wit, June 20, 1866, the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin county is affirmed.

GEO. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice.

WOODWARD C. J.—I concur in the conclusion stated in the above opinion, and in most of the reasoning by which that conclusion was reached. But I do not concur in treating the act of Congress as a valid enactment, for I believe it to be an *expost facto* law in respect to all soldiers except such as committed the crime of desertion *after* the date of the law. This is not a case of desertion subsequent to the enactment, but prior to it, and the penalties of the offence are such as were fixed by law when the offence was committed, and it is not competent for the legislature to increase them except for future cases.

—Nelson G. Merry a colored preacher in Nashville, has been bound over to appear at the next term of the Criminal Court to answer a charge of violating the State law against amalgamation, in marrying a white man to a negress. Merry is said to be quite innocent of intentional violation of the the law, witnesses generally swearing that they could not decide, at the time of the marriage ceremony, whether the man was white or of impure blood. The trial attracted a large crowd of spectators.

The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning.....July 20, 1866.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Hon. HIESTER CLYMER,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,
O. E. SHANNON, of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,
ROBT. STECKMAN, of Bloody Run.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
GEORGE W. GUMP, of Napier.

COMMISSIONER,
DAVID HOWSARE, of Southampton

POOR DIRECTOR,
MICHAEL DIEHL, of Colerain.

AUDITOR,
JOHN D. LUCAS, of Bloody Run.

THE CLIMBER.

A Campaign Paper.

The undersigned are publishing a campaign paper entitled "The Climber," the first number of which was issued on the 7th of July inst., and which will be continued until the Gubernatorial election in October.

This publication is devoted to the support of President Johnson's Restoration Policy and the election of such candidates as are openly in favor of sustaining that policy. It contains sixteen columns of matter and is filled with racy editorials and the spiciest articles of the campaign. No conservative politician should be without it.

It will be embellished with PORTRAITS OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON, Hon. HIESTER CLYMER and other eminent patriots and statesmen, and will contain a number of humerous political illustrations.

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Bedford, Pa.

JUDGE STRONG'S OPINION.

Let every body read the opinion of Judge Strong, of the Supreme Court, in the famous "Deserter" case of Huber vs. Reily, which will be found on our first page. The constitutionality of the Act of Congress disfranchising "Deserters" was not involved in the case, the direct issue being whether a board of election-officers can reject the vote of an alleged Deserter, if such alleged Deserter has not been tried for and convicted of Desertion and sentenced to disfranchisement, by the proper tribunal. It will be recollected that Judge King decided in this case of Huber vs. Reily, that an election board cannot reject the vote of an alleged "Deserter," because under our Constitution no man can be deprived of life, liberty, or property, except by due process of law. This decision the Supreme Court were called upon to review, and their conclusions sustain Judge King's decision. Let it, therefore, be distinctly understood, *that the law of the land is, that no alleged Deserter can be deprived of his vote by an election board, unless he shall have been tried for and convicted of Desertion, and sentenced to disfranchisement by the proper tribunal.* Should any election officers undertake to reject the vote of a citizen otherwise qualified, who has not been *convicted* of Desertion and *sentenced* to disfranchisement by the proper court, he will be severely punished. Ignorance of the law can no longer be pleaded in extenuation of so gross a wrong to the citizen, and it will be seen to that no half-way prosecutions are instituted, in the future, against election-officers so offending. And it might as well be understood, once for all, that the State law disfranchising "Deserters," being expressly based upon the Act of Congress under which the case of Huber vs. Reily was litigated, and involving exactly the same principles, cannot shield election-officers in disfranchising citizens who have not been convicted of Desertion and sentenced to be disfranchised by the appropriate tribunal. As long as there is no *sentence of disfranchisement* against the citizen he is a CITIZEN still, and woe to the man or set of men who may undertake to interfere with his rights.

PORTRAIT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The first page of this issue of the GAZETTE is graced by an excellent portrait of PRESIDENT JOHNSON, which we obtained at considerable expense. It is a correct likeness of the Presidential face, as all who have seen Mr. Johnson will be able to testify. In a few weeks we shall give a portrait of HON. HIESTER CLYMER, the Democratic nominee for Governor, so that our readers may look upon the likeness of the next Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania.

RICH.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Disunion County Convention, which met in this place, June 26, 1866. Read them carefully.

Resolved, That we are glad to learn that even that Court in Pennsylvania that decided that soldiers in the service of their country could not vote, has not been able to declare the law of Congress unconstitutional, but on the contrary has acknowledged its legality and validity. And we are especially rejoiced to find that the Legislature and Governor of the State have enacted a just and equitable law, that provides and supplies an ample remedy for what was supposed by a majority of the Court, to be an omission in the law of Congress, thus securing to all true soldiers the right of suffrage, and with-holding it from deserters.

Resolved, That while we do not desire to impugn the motives of the Judges who decided against soldiers in 1862, against the power of the general government to raise an army to save the life of the nation, by drafting in 1863, and in favor of deserters in 1866, we cannot conceal the expression of the gratification we feel, from the fact that in 1867, under the laws of the State the people will again be enabled to reverse the court and again make it a true exponent of the *loyal sentiment* of the country.

These are curious specimens of Radical gibberish. We print them because they are a fair sample of the *stuff* that has flooded the country since the beginning of the war. It would be difficult to put in the same space, more of repetition, ambiguity, obscurity and falsehood. We ask, in all candor, who that reads them is not disgusted with the muddle they present, or can tell exactly what they mean? They speak of "that Court in Pennsylvania," as though there were but *one* Court.—What Court do you mean, gentlemen? Do you mean Judge King, of whom you said, through your organ the Bedford *Inquirer*, *Facilis descensus Averni*, (the descent into hell is easy,) because, in the honesty of his heart, he administered the law? They speak of "the act of Congress," as though there were but one act. Be a little more precise, gentlemen! You must not expect all your readers to be as wise as the writer of your resolutions. There is a fine show of "that's" in the first three lines. Could'nt you have managed to stick in a few more? The word "which" occurs once or twice. Would it not have been well, just for the sake of uniformity, you know, to have put "that" in the place of "which?" But such criticism is unkind. The writer is to be pitied more than blamed. He has our sympathy, and we will admit, now, as perhaps we should have done at the outset, that good English could not reasonably be expected. We will, also, take it for granted that 'that court' is the Supreme Court of the State, and that "the act of Congress" is the act to disfranchise alleged deserters without trial, or proof, of any kind. With these admissions, let us see what is in these twin resolutions.

The first says "that court" decided that soldiers in the service of their country, could not vote. Lie number one. No court in Pennsylvania ever did any such thing, and no one but the Prince of Lies, or some one equally unscrupulous, would make such an assertion. It says "that court" recognized the legality and validity of "the act of Congress." Lie number two.—On the contrary "that court" affirmed the decision of Judge King, for which he was told in the classic language of the *Inquirer*, "the descent into hell is easy." It says the Legislature and *Governor* enacted a law (the act itself says the Senate and House of Representatives enacted it) which supplies the deficiency of "the act of Congress." Lie number three. What use for a State law after "that court" recognized the *legality* and *validity* of the act of Congress? But this State law which "supplies an omission" in "the *legal* and *valid* act of Congress," secures the right of suffrage to all true soldiers!—This is news. We read the law, but we saw nothing of this kind. In our simplicity we supposed "true soldiers" were secured the right of suffrage long before the Legislature passed this act, or these asses pretended to explain it to the people.

The second says "that court" decided against soldiers voting in 1862. A repetition of lie number one, making lie number five. "That court decided that the general Government could not raise soldiers by drafting." Lie number six. Do these men suppose the people who read their proceedings are fools? Surely they must, or they would never make such assertions.—"That court" in 1866 decided against deserters. Lie number seven, which also proves a number of the lies in the first resolution to be lies. If that court declared "the act of Congress" to be "valid and *legal*," pray how is it that it decided in *favor* of deserters? The act was passed to disfranchise deserters.—"That court," says the resolution, recognizes its "*legality* and "*validity*."—Is this deciding in favor of deserters?

The simple truth is, and these tricksters know it, that the Court decided neither for nor against deserters. It simply re-affirmed a sacred principle which is as old as civilization itself, to wit: That no one can be deprived of a right, until found guilty of a crime. In other words that *alleged* deserters must be *proved* deserters, before they can be shut out from the ballot-box.—Its decision will be applauded by millions of grateful freemen long after the driveling whelps who now sneer at it, will have gone down to merited oblivion.

HOW THE SOLDIERS ARE GOING.

Time was, when by dint of hard lying and desperate cheating, the enemies of Democracy carried, for their candidates, a majority of the votes of the soldiers. But that day has gone by. The Disunion doctrines of the present leaders of the so-called "Republican" party, and the proposed enfranchisement of millions of ignorant negroes, have literally driven the intelligent soldier into the ranks of the Democracy. Among the distinguished officers who are now openly advocating the election of Mr. Clymer, are Gen. W. McCandless, (late Col. 2nd Reserves) Brev. Brig. Gen. Peter Lyle, (late Col. 90th P. V.) Brev. Brig. Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, (late Col. 62d P. V.) Brig. Gen. A. B. McCalmont, (late Col. 208th P. V.) Brig. Gen. W. W. H. Davis, (late Col. 104th P. V.) Brig. Gen. E. L. Dana, (late Col. 143d P. V.) Col. Owen Jones, 1st Cavalry, Col. J. Wesley Awl, 201st P. V., Col. J. P. Linton, 54th P. V., Col. J. F. Weaver, 148th P. V., Col. Levi Maish, 130th P. V., Col. Geo. N. Reichard, 143d P. V., Col. Robert Anderson, 9th Reserves, Col. Isaac T. Brannon, 48th P. V., Col. Joseph Jack, 168th P. V., Col. John F. Young, 67th P. V., Col. John B. Embish, 48th P. V. Col. W. W. Corbet, 105th P. V., Col. John S. McCalmont, 10th Reserves, Col. Robert J. Phipps, 4th Cavalry, Col. J. B. McAllister, 14th Cavalry, Col. Wm. Sirwell, 78th P. V., Lieut. Col. B. McDermit, 54th P. V., Lieut. Col. J. M. Wetherill, 82nd P. V., Lieut. Col. Jas. Metzgar, 55th P. V., and many others. These gallant men are taking an active part in the movement now on foot to hold a Johnson Clymer Soldiers Convention in Harrisburg, on the 1st of August. Compare these names with those of the men who figured in the Pittsburg Convention and say whether the fighting men of the State are for Clymer or Geary.

THE FRAUD UPON COL. FILLER.

Some two weeks have elapsed since the charge was made in the columns of this paper, that *a majority of the votes cast in the recent "Republican" County Convention, were given in favor of Col. John H. Filler, and that by some hocus pocus on the part of the teller of the Convention, a sufficient number of votes cast for Col. Filler*, WERE TALLIED AGAINST HIM TO SECURE HIS DEFEAT; but not a word of explanation has been given to the public, by any member of the Convention, calculated to clear up this charge of fraud. The men who performed this sleight-o'-hand trick, are silent as the grave, hoping that if they say nothing, other people will also remain quiet, upon the subject. In this particular they are "reckoning without their host." The voters of the "Republican" party of Bedford county, want to know who cheated Col. Filler, and why he was cheated, out of the nomination, when a majority of the Convention voted for him.

THE Union of the States is indissoluble! So every opponent of secession said a short time ago. But now Congress says the *Union is dissolved, that eleven States are out of the Union* and shall not have any lot or part in the Government until they conform to certain political notions. The Democracy, President Johnson, Secretaries Seward, Welles, McCullough, Senators Cowan, Doolittle, Dixon, Norton, Edward Bates, of Missouri, Gov. Johnston, of this State, and other prominent "Republicans," still hold that the Union was and is indissoluble, hence never could have been dissolved, except by force, that force failed to dissolve it, and, therefore, the Union is intact, not a State having been taken therefrom by the war for Southern Independence.

"WE must have a change! I go in for a change!" said an old "Republican" farmer to us, a few days ago. "I used to argue, years ago," continued he, "that the Democratic party had been in power long enough; its leading men were getting corrupt and reckless; they must be taught a lesson. Now, I have lived to see them learn that lesson pretty thoroughly, and the other party that succeeded them, has become more corrupt and reckless than the Democrats were. Therefore, I go in for a change, so that my own party may learn the same lesson." Didn't we agree with him? Of course we did. Let us have a change by all means.

SOME wag out west nick-names the followers of Thaddeus Stevens, *Thadpoles*. This is all wrong. We are opposed to nick-names.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

Who are for the Union?

On the 7th day of January, 1864, Mr. Rogers, Democrat, of New Jersey, in the House of Representatives of the United States, offered resolutions, declaring, that a State or States, "*whenever they shall desire to return to the Union, and obey the Constitution of the United States and laws made in pursuance thereof, have a right to come back, their laws and acts of secession being unconstitutional and void, that we are for the most united, determined, and vigorous prosecution of the war, for the purpose of enforcing the Constitution of the United States and a restoration of the Union under the Constitution.*"

Mr. Stevens (disunionist) moved that the series of resolutions be laid upon the table; which motion was carried, by a vote of *seventy-eight* disunionists—all Republicans—to *forty-two* Unionists—all Democrats.

[See House Journal, 1st Session 38th Congress, page 115.]

What does this vote mean? What does it assert? What does it defend? It means that the Republicans in Congress, and the radical portion of the constituency they represent, were in 1864, as they are in 1866, and will ever be, opposed to the return of any of the rebellious States to the Union, no matter how submissive and repentant they may be; it asserts, that they, (the rebellious States) have *no right* to come back, although we lavished millions of treasure and piled up whole hetacombs of lives to *compel* them to come back; it defends a war, which, by their votes, they declared should not be prosecuted for the enforcement of the Constitution and the restoration of the Union. In a word, this vote of the Republican party in Congress, proves them to be secessionists, disunionists and traitors.

What else does this vote mean, assert and defend? It means, that the Democrats in Congress, and the conservative constituencies they represent, were in 1864, as they are in 1866, in favor of the return to the Union of all the States who obey the Constitution and the laws; it asserts, that this submission being shown, they have a *right* to come back; and it defends the war, as one which was carried on for the *sole purpose* of bringing these States back, under the Constitution, the Union and the laws.

The Republican disunionists say they *shall not* come back; the Democratic Unionists say they *shall* come back.—GEARY represents the Republican disunionists; CLYMER represents the Democratic Unionists. GEARY represents Stevens, Sumner and the "boys in black;" CLYMER represents Johnson, Cowan and the "boys in blue."—Stevens, Sumner and the "boys in black" are *disunionists*—so is GEARY; Johnson, Cowan and the "boys in blue" are Unionists—so is CLYMER.—VOTE FOR CLYMER?

A FLOCK OF BLACKBIRDS.

Thad. Stevens, Dead Duck Forney, Simon Cameron, Galusha A. Grow, William D. Kelley, are all candidates for the United States Senate. Gov. Curtin, for the same position, was promised the support of certain influential politicians, if he would clear his skirts of the taint of Johnsonism, whereupon the Governor at once proceeded to sign the "Deserter Bill" and to send a circular letter to the Governors of other States, looking to the convening of Legislatures for the immediate ratification of the Disunion Constitutional Amendment. But Stevens and Cameron cast all the other candidates in the shade, and Gov. Curtin finds himself standing in the shadow of these Moguls of his party, in perfect and total eclipse. From the midst of the darkness which now surrounds him, let him look out upon the bright path open to him before he bent the knee to Baal, and let him learn, once for all, that the truckling demagogue will, in the end, certainly come to grief. The flock of blackbirds in which he now finds himself are of the genuine breed. There is not a single streak of "silver grey" in their plumage, and no steel colored feathers can shine with them in the eyes of the admirers of black. But, seriously, do the people want Thad. Stevens or Cameron, in the Senate? If not, let them see to it that no Radicals are elected to the Legislature.

THE New York *Times*, always a leading "Republican" paper, declares that its party is divided and that unless something be speedily done to reunite the factions, it must inevitably be defeated. To use its own language, "The Union party is divided—so divided and distracted that its defeat will be inevitable, unless something be meanwhile done to determine authoritatively its course on the question of restoration, its conditions and consequences." The breach is open! Let Democrats charge the broken lines of the enemy and success will be certain.

WHO ARE THE DISUNIONISTS?

The Damning Record.

On the 14th day of December, 1863, in the House of Representatives at Washington, Mr. Holman, of Indiana, a Democrat, offered a series of resolutions declaring "*that the States in rebellion are not out of the Union, and should not be held as Territories and subjugated provinces; that the only condition to proper relations should be unconditional submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and when this is accomplished, the war ought to cease.*"

Thaddeus Stevens (disunionist) moved to lay the resolutions on the table; which motion was carried, by a vote of *eighty-eight* disunionists—all Republicans—to *sixty-six* Unionists—*nearly all Democrats.*

[See House Journal, 1st session 38th Congress, page 49.]

The vote on this resolution establishes beyond all cavil and dispute, that the Democracy are not only the true friends of the Union, but that they endeavored to preserve inviolate, the faith of the nation as pledged by the Crittenden resolution; while the Republicans are the bitter and unrelenting foes of the Union, who recklessly violated a pledge, given with a unanimity that should have sanctified it against infringement.

White men of Pennsylvania, remember this record; read it to your neighbors; post it, in printed placards, in public places, where it can be seen and read by all men!

EIGHTY-EIGHT REPUBLICANS voted that the States in Rebellion *were out* of the Union.

SIXTY-SIX DEMOCRATS voted that they were *not out* of the Union.

EIGHTY-EIGHT REPUBLICANS voted that the rebellious States should be Territories or subjugated provinces.

SIXTY-SIX DEMOCRATS voted that they should have all their rights, unimpaired, by *unconditionally* submitting to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

EIGHTY-EIGHT REPUBLICANS wanted the dismembered Union of Sumner, Stevens and Geary.

SIXTY-SIX DEMOCRATS wanted the unbroken Union of Washington, Johnson and Clymer.

EIGHTY-EIGHT REPUBLICANS violated their oaths of office, by acknowledging secession as a "fixed fact" and changing the war for the Union into a crusade for the subjugation and annihilation of the States.

SIXTY-SIX DEMOCRATS preserved their oaths unbroken, by repudiating the heresy of secession, and demanding that the flag that "bore on its azure field a star for every State, should also have a State for every star."

These *eighty-eight Republicans* are for GEARY AND DISUNION.

These *sixty-six Democrats* are for CLYMER AND THE UNION.

WAR has broken out in Europe.—Prussia and a number of the minor German States have seceded from the Germanic Confederation. The trouble seems to be pretty much the same that was at the bottom of the late civil war in this country. Prussia complains that Austria has had too much power in the Federal Diet and she has undertaken to set herself right, by the strong hand. The Prussian Government commenced hostilities by marching their armies into Saxony and Hanover, and afterwards occupying Bohemia and Silesia. They have the advantage of choosing their own battle ground, and in striking early have secured themselves a good position, besides blotting out of the map of Europe the principalities of Hanover and Saxony. Several severe battles have been fought between the Prussians and Austrians, in which both sides claim to be victorious, the last one of which (at Skalicz) was very bloody, though not decisive. Italy, also, has declared war against Austria. A battle has been fought at Custozza, within the historical Quadrilateral, between the forces of King Victor Emanuel, of Italy, and the Austrians, in which the latter were victorious. The Italians retreated across the Mincio, sustaining a loss of nine thousand men.

REMEMBER, the Geary platform endorses Congress, and Congress has declared that there are but *twenty five States* in the Union. This strikes *eleven* stars from the flag, and makes every man who follows Stevens, Geary and company march under a mutilated banner! Soldiers did you not fight under a flag of thirty-six stars, symbolic of the thirty-six States?—Yes! yes!—Well, then, vote for the flag for which you fought.

THAD. STEVENS is a candidate for U. S. Senator. We ask the people, is it safe to elect "Republicans" to the Legislature, in view of the probability that if they obtain a majority on joint ballot in that body, they will elect this hoary-headed Disunionist to the Senate of the United States?

Medical.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

The only known remedy for

DIABETES,

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, STRANGURY OR PAINFUL URINATING.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most

"The following communication, which we copy from the Rockingham (Va.,) *Register*, of the 12th inst., is from the pen of a prominent member of the sect of which we are speaking, and sets completely at rest the slanderous statement that the Tunker Church favors the social equality of whites and blacks:

"It has been recently noticed that an article has been freely handed to the public, under the following heading: "*Saluting Brother Sambo with a holy kiss!*" It is inferred that the writer of the article referred to was present at that conference, and this he gives as being one of the decisions of that council, that the colored members should be saluted with a holy kiss, to which we reply that the charge is positively false. Such a decision never passed nor never will pass the Annual Council of the Tunker Church. A question was asked, "should not colored members be held equal with white members in church privileges?" Without any debate at all on the question the querist was referred to the decisions on the same question in 1835, '45, and '49, which decisions give those who are conscientious on the subject the privilege of being controlled by their own conscience as respects saluting colored members. I will here inform the public, (and I believe my pen reflects the sentiment of four-fifths of the whole brotherhood,) that we as a community of worshipers who believe this salutation to be a command, never will bring the African upon a social and religious equality, in consequence of walls that the Divine Architect has built between the two races which it is not our prerogative to leap or pull down.

It is not hard to discover the spirit of fun and ridicule that actuated the author to thus wilfully misrepresent a Christian Church. Oh, when will men cease to pervert the truth? It is much desired that the editors of the various journals that have given publicity to the odious charge will also permit this reply to have place in their columns.

JOHN MOOMAW.
Clover Dale, Botetourt Co., Va., June 28, 1866.

WE meet but few people who do not claim to be *Union* men, but do they ever reflect upon the question, *What constitutes a Union Man*? Let every citizen ask himself the question, Am I a Union man if I oppose the return of the seceded States to the Union; if I strive to prolong the dissolution which through the action of Congress, now exists; if I refuse to assist in reconciling the people of the estranged sections; if I vote for men who hold that the Southern States are out of the Union and thus acknowledge Secession an accomplished fact? How can one be a *Union* man, if he be opposed to the return of the seceded States, if he favor the prolongation of dissolution, if he refuse to assist in reconciling the people of the North and South, if he vote for men who declare that the South is out of the Union by virtue of secession? Yet such is the man who endorses the present leaders and platforms of the so-called Republican party.

Vox et preterea nihil! Empty sound and nothing more, is that kind of appeal intended for argument, which is addressed to prejudice and which rests its hope for success, upon ignorance.—Of this sort is the old cry of "loco foco," "copperhead," &c. These are meaningless, senseless phrases, and thanks to an improving popular taste, their use is about played out. They are only employed now by blackguards whose want of brains compels them to substitute slang for argument and billingsgate for logic.

EVERY "Republican" member of Congress from this State voted for Negro Suffrage in the District of Columbia. So also on the bill to admit no more territories as States without Negro Suffrage. GEARY stands upon a platform which endorses Congress. Nay, he is the candidate of Thaddeus Stevens, and has said that he approves all that the latter has said and done in Congress. Now, every man who votes for GEARY, votes to endorse Congress, votes to approve Thad. Stvens, *votes for Negro Suffrage!* Will people please bear these *facts* in mind?

ONE of the "Republican" Congressmen from this State, C. V. Culver, of the Venango district, is never in his seat. Reason, he has pressing business at home, being in jail for swindling the people of his district with mushroom banks. Culver is an imported Yankee.

THERE has been a break in the Cabinet. Dennison and Speed have resigned and it is thought Harlan will follow suit.

THE LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Progress of the War---Desperate Fight in Bohemia.

FATHER POINT, L. C., July 11—11 P. M.—The steamship St. David, from Liverpool, June 28th, via Londonderry June 29th, passed here at 10:30 this evening, for Quebec.

The Battle of Skalitz.

Hostilities between the Austrians and Prussians had commenced, and there was a desperate battle in Bohemia on the 27th of June.

A Prussian telegram, dated at Nachod says an important battle, in which cavalry and artillery were principally engaged, has been in progress to-day. The Austrians were driven back from near Skalitz to Jarowiez. Three flags and many prisoners were taken. The loss on either side is unknown.

A Breslau telegram says the First Prussian Army Corps attacked the enemy at Frankenau. The battle began at 11 a. m., and the Austrians were driven in the direction of Josefstadt.

A Vienna telegram, of the 28th, says it is officially announced that at the battle near Skalitz, the Prussians lost many prisoners and eighteen guns. After the battle a Prussian major went to the headquarters of Benedek under a flag of truce to solicit an armistice, and the demand was refused.

A Cracow despatch of the evening of the 28th, says this morning the Prussians made a fresh attack upon Oswelesin, when they were repulsed with heavy loss. The Prussians had destroyed the Cracow and Vienna Railway in several places, seriously interrupting the Austrian communications with Galicia. The Austrians entered Myslowitz on the 27th.

The prussians report successes in the engagement near Turnau. The army of the Elbe took seven officers and 500 men prisoners. The cavalry had several engagements, and the Austrians suffered heavy losses. The Third Corps took 1,000 prisoners.

Late Berlin despatches claim decisive victories over the Austrians on the 27th and 28th ult., near Nachod, and at Frankenau. The Austrian losses are stated at from three to four thousand, and eight thousand prisoners. There were great rejoicings at Berlin. The Hanoverian army has surrendered at discretion to the Prussians.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, July 11.—The Persia arrived up at 9.31. The war news is rather conflicting, but late dispatches from Berlin claim a decisive and important victory for the Prussians.

After the affair of the 27th near Skalitz Vienna despatches claim a victory and assert that the Prussian defeat was complete. On the other hand the Prussian accounts are directly contrary and claim that the Austrians were driven back and pursued by the Prussians.

Berlin despatches of June 29th say the Austrians were defeated on the 27th and 28th near Dachad by the 1st army corps, and on the 28th at Fantenare by the Life Guards, and at Munichengratz by Prince Frederick Charles.

At Fantenare the Austrians are said to have lost three to four thousand in killed and wounded, the Prussians one thousand. At Munichengratz the Austrian losses are stated at 2,000.

The Prussians claim to have captured about eight thousand prisoners, numerous trophies, guns &c. There was great enthusiasm and rejoicing at Berlin. The inhabitants presented an address to and serenaded the King.

The Crown Prince of Prussia reports in his engagement that he had twenty-two battalions opposed to twenty-eight battalions of Austrians.

The Hanoverian army on the 29th of June surrendered at discretion to the Prussians.

The officers retained their arms. The men were dismissed to their homes.

The whole Federal army was at and near Frankfort, on the march. A battle was anticipated.

The Italians have changed their plan of operations. Garibaldi was at Lake Idra.

The English Parliment adjourned until 5th July, at the request of Earl Derby, who is forming a new cabinet. He sought to obtain the support of the leading Whigs and Liberals who have acted against Russell's government, but failed.

Threatening demonstrations have taken place in London among the lower orders on the reform question.

It is reported that France will not long remain quiet. Active intervention is reported as having already been agreed upon.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday evening, June 30.—The following is the latest official Austrian telegram:

Pardubitz, June 29.—The prussians yesterday were completely defeated by the Austrain forces under Gaplentz, leaving behind one-third of their army in killed and wounded. They have withdrawn to Prussian territory towards Glatz.

After occupying Jacin yesterday the Prussians were attacked by the cavalry divisions of Gen. Edelsheim and driven out of Jacin and retreated towards Jurnar. In consequence of this defeat the Prussians last night evacuated Melinst, Danbo, and Seifa, and withdrew in great haste for Meinnes. The Prussian losses by Gen. Eldeshiem's attack were enormous.

The stragetic operations of the Austrians were completely successful. A junction of Prince Frederick Charles with the army of Silesia was prevented.

The Austrian losses in the battles of the last three days are estimated at scarcely 2000 in killed and wounded. The Prussians loss is at least equal.

London, June 30.—The *Times* says: It is difficult yet to bring Austrian and Prussian bulletins to agree as to the final result of affairs at Skalitz.

There is no doubt that the Austrians had the best in this encounter, though the advantage they obtained is by no means decisive.

LATER.—The Prussians have won a series of brilliant victories, resulting in the complete defeat of the Austrians. The latter lost 50,000 men in three days fighting. In consequence of these reverses, the Emperor of Austria has ceded Venetia to France, to obtain the intervention of Napoleon in behalf of peace. The latter has sent envoys to Prussia and Italy to propose an armistice.

—The receipts from Internal Revenue, for the first week in July, being the first week in the new fiscal year, were nine millions.

—Hon. Garrick Mallory, for many years a prominent and estimable lawyer and Judge, died in Philadelphia, last week.

—Hon. J H. Reagan, late Confederate Postmaster General, was married on the 31st ult., to Miss Mollie F. Taylor, of Anderson County, Texas.

—The *Cosmopolitan* says that the Hon. Millard Fillmre and lady have just left Paris on their way home to America.

—Hon. R. C. Grier, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was attacked at Williamsport, Penn., a few days ago, by rheumatism.

The Bedford Gazette.

Local and Personal.

1866.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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Mar.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
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	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
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1866.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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Oct.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
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Nov.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
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	30	31	...	...	...	...	...

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following Business Directory for the borough of Bedford and other places in the county, *whose advertisements appear in the columns of* THE GAZETTE,) may be of service to our friends and patrons in the county, and is commended to their attention:

ATTORNEYS AT LAW—G. H. Spang; J. P. Reed; J. W. Tate; John Palmer; E. F. Kerr; Durborrow & Lutz; Espy M. Alsip; John T. Kesgy & J. H. Filler; Kimmell & Lingenfelter, Meyers & Dickerson, Bedford, Pa.

BANKERS—Reed & Schell; Rupp, Shannon & Co., Bedford, Pa.

BOOTS AND SHOES, VARIETIES, &c.—J. H. Sutton; H. F. Irvine, Bedford, Pa.

BEDFORD NURSERIES—T. M. Lynch.

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &c.—Richard Leo, Bedford, Pa.

CLOTHING—I. Lippel, Berkstresser & Smith, George Reimund, Bedford, Pa.

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.—J. B. Fargahar; A. B. Cramer; J. M. Shoemaker; P. A. Reed, Defibaugh & Fisher, Bedford, Pa. Hershman & Greenbaum, St. Clairsville, &c.

DENTISTRY—C. N. Hickok & J. G. Minnich, Jr., Bedford, Pa.

DRUGGIST—J. L. Lewis, Bedford, Pa.

FANCY STORES—Mrs. V. B. Tate & Miss M. Rea; Mrs E. V. Mowry; Mrs. M. R. Schafer & Miss Kate Deal, Bedford, Pa.

GROCERIES—H. C. Reamer, George Mardorff, Bedford, Pa.

HARDWARE, &c.—Wm. Hartley; Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford, Pa.

HOTELS——Bedford Hotel, J. J. Shoemaker; Mengel House, I. Mengel; Union Hotel, V. Steckman Bedford, Pa.

JEWELER—Daniel Border, Bedford, Pa.
John Reimund, Jeweler,

JOB PRINTERS—Meyers & Mengel, Bedford, Pa.—All kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing neatly and promptly executed.

PUMPS—Wm. C. Snively, Schellsburg, Pa.

PHYSICIANS—Dr. J. L. Marbourg, Bedford, Pa.; Drs. W. W. Jamison and P. H. Pennsyl, Bloody Run, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES—Shriner's Cough Syrup and Indian Vermifuge; Foltz's Mixture and Horse and Cattle Powder; Wheaton's Ointment; Helmbold's Extract of Buchu; Dr. Tobias' Venitian Liniment; Allcock's Porous Plasters; Christadoro's Hair Dye; Mishler's Herb Bitters.

REAL ESTATE SALES—
F. C. Reamer—private sale
T. H. & N. J. Lyons, Private Sale.
Jacob Walter, Private,
C. N. Hickok, private sale.

STOVES, TINWARE, &c.—B. McC. Blymyer & Co., Bedford, Pa.

☞ Read the "New Advertisements" in this week's issue of THE GAZETTE.

☞ For Administrator's, Executor's, Auditor's notices, &c., see "Legal Notices."

☞ Read the advertisements under the head of Notices, &c."

HOT WEATHER.—The heat on Monday and Tuesday last was very severe. The thermometer stood at 101 in the shade. Just imagine a poor devil of an Editor, ensconced in an eight by ten sanctum, fanning himself with proof sheets, sweating his brains out over the metaphysics of politics, wiping his brows with his inky hands, until his face resembles the principles of Thad. Stevens, heated to intensity by the faintest intimation of "copy wanted," falling half asleep over an unfinished sentence, startled by a bunch of flies colonizing on his nose, roused up by the cry of "more copy," bothered into a lather of perspiration by some garrulous loafer, called on for money with "ne'er-a-red" to meet the demand—just think of it, the life of an editor in hot weather, and thank your stars that you are a farmer, a mechanic, a merchant, a teacher, a preacher, a doctor, or even a lawyer, but no poor miserable, unappreciated, over-worked, cursed-at specimen of a country editor.—Selah!

MCKENZIE'S TEN THOUSAND RECEIPTS.—Mr. W. W. Edwards, the agent for this work, has laid upon our table a copy which we have carefully examined. We find it to be all that is claimed for it, a *vade mecum* for the farmer, the artisan, the housekeeper, the artist and the man of science. We can conscientiously recommend it to our readers as fully worth the subscription price. It is a useful book and should be in every household in the county.

DRILL YOUR GRAIN.—Since the introduction of Grain Drills, there has scarcely ever been a failure of the wheat crop. The best wheat farmers of Eastern Pennsylvania, estimate an increase of from 3 to 5 bushels per acre annually, by drilling, over the old method of broad casting. The Gum roller Grain Drills have the preference, and hundreds of other Drills have been set aside for the "Gum Spring Drills."

A GREAT WHEELBARROW FEAT.—Mr. R. W. Tyson, of Baltimore, Md., wheeled Col. John Savage, of Philadelphia, one day last week, on a wheelbarrow, from the Springs to the southern limits of the Borough, the distance being about one mile and a quarter, and the road up hill nearly the whole way. The wheeling was done on a wager of $500.

BEDFORD SPRINGS.—Upwards of two hundred visitors have registered at the Springs, and the season promises to be a full one. Among the distinguished visitors now at the Springs, is Rev. John Chambers, of Philadelphia, one of the most eloquent and learned divines in the country.

GOOD FOR RAINSBURG.—The upper end of Colerain township sends us a club of 52 subscribers for the "Climber" to be sent to the address of J. A. Gump, Esq., Rainsburg. This is the largest club at any post office in the county. Can any other district beat it?

For the Gazette.

PROF. NOTT'S EXHIBITION.—*Mr. Editor:*—The votaries of fashion, music and good manners, were well entertained at the Court House one evening last week, in your (the editor's) absence, and you will, therefore, excuse a communication from the back corner of the room.

The Spanish dance, *El Bolero*, as well as the *Scottish Highland Dance*, both very difficult of execution, were admirably performed by Misses Maggie Shoemaker and Rosa Meyers. No better dancing, but inferior is, often done on the stage.

The *Waltz*, by Masters Ed. Meyers and Ol. Shannon (each about as tall as a yard-stick) showed what could be done by very small boys. The *Cotillions* and other dances engaged in by Miss Sallie Shannon, Frank and Salome Minnich, Julia McFadden, Dan. Shannon, Morsy and Percy Anderson, Tenie Shoemaker and other interesting children, were all carried along and practiced with admirable correctness and precision, as well as grace and elegance, reflecting great credit upon their teacher for patience and skill in teaching.

Another exhibition soon to come off, I understand will be an improvement on the last. SPECTATOR.

THE 2nd Quarterly Meeting in the M. E. Church, in this place, for this year, will be held next Saturday and Sunday, (21st and 22d inst.) Public services Saturday evening, 8 o'clock; Sunday, 10½ A. M., and 8 P. M. Rev. THOS BARNHART, Presiding Elder, will be present and do the preaching.

BEDFORD COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Fisher, County Superintendent of Common Schools, appointing the time for the commencement of the County Normal School. Every person wishing to become a teacher should attend the "Normal."

ALLEGHENY SEMINARY.—The Allegheny Male and Female Seminary, located at Rainsburg, is one of the best institutions of the kind we know of.—It is now under the direction of Professors J. W. Hughes and W. R. Vaughan, two very able and experienced teachers. See advertisement.

BLOODY RUN HIGH SCHOOL.—Prof. J. C. Long is about to re-open his High School in Bloody Run. Prof. Long has the reputation of being a good teacher, and we hope will have plenty of pupils.

MISCEGENATION IN CHESTER COUNTY.—It would be strange if Chester county should fail to give practical manifestation of the doctrines taught by the Abolitionists. Here where it is taught in its purity, we have a right to expect it. We are informed of a case which occurred recently in the southwestern part of the county.

A renegade Democrat, living in New London, now a loud "loyal" member of the black league, who has been preaching up the doctrines of Stevens, Sumner, Kelly and Broomal, is possessed of a niece, who listened to his teachings, and lately returned home, from near Penningtonville, with a browsy "cullud" citizen, whom she introduced as her lawful and wedded protector, not doubting but that her uncle and aunt, who professed such warm friendship for the race of her choice, would recieve him with open mouth and arms; but alas, the poor deluded girl was not so favored, she had been deceived in her uncle, who only wants miscegenation for other people, not for his family, and the lubly groom and his white bride were unceremoniously kicked out into the cold, cold world.—*Jeffersonian.*

THE Young Men's Christian Association, of Troy, N. Y., have recently opened rooms there, in which they have introduced such games as checkers, cards, dominoes and chess, claiming that such amusements operate to draw young men under the influence of the Association, and induce them to repeat their visits. It has created a terrible stir among the Puritans, who regard a good hearty laugh as being inspired by the Devil, and a game of whist or checkers as played by Satan's fingers. Nothing has transpired in that vicinity for a long time that created any sensation like unto this movement of the Young Men's Christian Association.

—It is stated that the Confederate General Early is preparing a history of his campaigns.

—Sidney Everett, son of Edward Everett, has married Miss Kitty Fay, a Boston heiress.

—General Lee thinks he will have three hundred students at Washington College next session.

—Kirby Smith is in Lexington, Kentucky, the guest of General William Preston.

—James H. Lane died at Leavenworth, Kansas, Wednesday, at 12:05 o'clock.

—It is understood that General Sickles will accept the mission to the Hague.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.

Jan. 5, '66—1y.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!—*Scratch! Scratch! Scratch!*—WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Itch in 48 Hours.

Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists By sending 60 cents to Weeks & Potter, sole agents. 170 Washington street Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

jun8,'66.-1y.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.—Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge,) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. Others will please address their obedient servant,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
831 Broadway, New York

Jan. 5, '66—1y.

SPIKE THE GUNS! of humbug. Im posters are in the field with their deadly hair dyes, dangerous to health and utterly destructive to the hair. Do not submit to have your head

Baptized with Liquid fire!

when that cooling vegetable preparation,

Christadoro's Hair Dye,

will, in five minutes, impart any desired shade from light brown to jet black without injuring the fibres, staining the skin, or poisoning the system through the pores. Beware of the deleterious dyes! Manufactured by J. CHRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists.—Applied by all Hair Dressers.

july13—1m.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.—If the blood be pure the body which is formed from and by the blood cannot be diseased. But if there be in any part of the body any affection, such as a boil or ulcer, even a bruise, the blood circulating through that part takes up impure matters from the local affection and carries it into the general system.—This is the cause often of sudden death to persons of full habit afflicted with boils and ulcers, and who use no medicine; the matter gets into the circulating system and chokes up the fine blood vessels which supply the brain with vitality, and life ceases as if

Bereft by Lightning.

Now this can be remedied.

Brandreth's Pills

take all impure matters from the circulation, and save the general health, soon curing local affections also. Brandreth's Pills protect from tedious times of sickness and often save life. Sold by all Druggists.

july13.—1m

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Farmers, Families and others can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. Tobias' Venitian Liniment for dysentery, colic, croup, chronic rheumatism, sore throats, toothache, sea sickness, cuts, burns, swellings, bruises, old sores, headache, mosquito bites, pains in the limbs, chest, back, &c. If it does not give relief the money will be refunded. All that is asked is a trial, and use it according to the directions.

DR. TOBIAS.—Dear Sir: I have used your Venitian Liniment in my family for a number of years, and believe it to be the best article for what it is recommended that I have ever used. For sudden attack of croup it is invaluable. I have no hesitation in recommending it for all the uses it professes to cure. I have sold it for many years, and it gives entire satisfaction.

CHAS. B. TRIMNER.

QUAKERTOWN, N. J. May 8, 1866.

Price 40 and 80 cents. Sold by all druggists.—Office 56, Courtlandt street, N. Y.

july13—1m.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertisers experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 13 Chambers St., New York.

Jan. 5, 66—1y.

MARRIED.

PETERSON—EMRICK.—July 15th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. Porter, Mr. Wm. A. Peterson to Miss Mary J. Emrick, both of Pleasantville, St. Clair Tp.

New Advertisements.

HARTLEY & METZGER Keep constantly on hand a large Stock of general HARDWARE. They have just received 50 DOZEN BEST & CHEAPEST FRUIT JARS ever offered to the public. They keep all kinds of Farm Machinery, including Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Fodder Cutters and Willoughby's Gum Spring Roller Grain Drills, the best in the world. jul.13,'66.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.—All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon the premises of the undesigned, for the purpose of fishing, hunting gathering nuts, berries, &c., as the law will be strictly enforced against all thus offending.

B. R. ASHCOM,
MICH. LUTZ,
WM. GRISINGER,
ADAM SCHAFFER.

jul.21-3m.

THE SECOND TERM OF BLOODY RUN SELECT SCHOOL, will commence on Monday, Aug. 13, 1866.

For Circular apply to

J. C. LONG, President.
Bloody Run, Pa.

jul.20-3t

NOTICE is hereby given that I will not pay or be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife Harriet, from this date, as she left my bed and board.

jul25—3t. SAMUEL BERKSTRESSER.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.—Rainsburg, Pa. J. W. HUGHES, Principal, W. R. VAUGHAN, Assistant. The Fall Session of this Institution will begin August 8th. Boarding $3.00 per week. Tuition $5.00 per Quarter. Special attention to those intending to teach.

jul.21-3t.*

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Elizabeth Means, late of Monroe township, Bedford county, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment, and those having claims thereon will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

jun.8,-6t. HORATIO J. MEANS, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, on the estate of John Ake, late of Union township, deceased.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims can present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN T. AKE.
jun22—6t. ABRAM H. HULL, Adm'rs.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary to the estate of John Martin, Esq. late of Monroe township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

jun.22.-6t. DANIEL FLETCHER, Ex'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Martin Hoover, late of Liberty township, deceased.

All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment, and those having claims thereon, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE HOOVER.
JOHN H. DILLING,
jul 13—6t. Adm'rs.

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.—The undersigned citizens of Colerain township, take this method of informing the public that they will prosecute to the fullest extent of the law, all persons who shall wilfully enter or break down, through or over any orchard, garden or yard fence; or who shall wrongfully club, stone, cut, break, bark or otherwise mutilate or damage any nut, fruit or ornamental tree, shrub, bush, plant or vine, trellis, arbor, hotbed, hot or green house; or who shall wilfully trespass upon, walk over, beat down, trample, or in anywise injure any grain, grass, vines, vegetables or other growing crop on their respective premises.

Benjamin Kegg, Geo. W. Shafer, Isaac Shafer, James Rawlins, Samuel James, Wm. P. &B. F. Morgart, Samuel Williams, A. C. James, Wm. Rose, Rev. Thos. Lee, Jon. Luman, Enos Schaffer, Tobias Schaffer, Mrs. Rebecca Schaffer, Wm. Ressler, sr., Abraham McClellan, George Shafer, Wm. James, Geo. W. Deal, Henry W. Smith, David Schaffer, Wm. & Geo. W. Cessna, Wm. Nelson, John Schaffer, Wm. E. May, J. T. Schaffer, Jacob Wolford. jul.13—3t.

MAMMOTH SALE BILLS, printed at short notice. Large Bills make large sales. We know it to be so. TRY IT! It will much more than pay the *extra expense* of printing. Call at THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE

MERCHANTS' SHOW BILLS, printed in superior style, and upon reasonable terms, at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office

MERCHANTS and MECHANICS, and Business men generally will advance their own interests by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

Notices, &c.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW—a second hand PIANO. Inquire of

apr.13,'66.-tf. C. N. HICKOK.

LAST NOTICE.—My old books must be squared by cash or note immediately. Those persons who may fail to settle their accounts, on or before August 15th, 1866, must blame *themselves*, if they have costs to pay, as I have been very indulgent, and now need money.

jul.13—tf. WM. HARTLEY.

BEDFORD COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL.—The County Normal School will open in Bedford, Aug. 13th, 1866. We shall be able to offer Students superior advantages this fall. Tuition $5 for those who teach in the county, and $6 for all others. Boarding $3 per week.

jul.13—tf. H. W. FISHER,
Co. Superintendent.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting my wife, Anna Eve McCrearey, who left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, as I will not be held responsible for any debts of her contracting. I also warn all persons from trusting my son Thomas J. McCrearey, as I will not be responsible for any debts he may contract.

jul 13—3t. AMOS W. McCREAREY.

CAUTION AND ONE CENT REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, living in Middle Woodberry, Bedford Co., Pa., a worthless Boy, named Andrew Moll, bound unto him till of age. All persons are cautioned not to harbor or trust him on my account, as I will not be responsible for anything he may do. The above reward will be paid in real nickle, but no further thanks will be given.

jul.13—3t. G. R. METZ.

STRAY COW.—Strayed from the premises of the subscriber in Bloody Run, on the 4th of July inst., a red cow, having one horn broken off, and a bell around her neck. A liberal reward will be paid to any person restoring her to my possession. MRS. JOHN SHUCK.

July 13,-3t.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.—The undersigned, Commissioners of Bedford County will let on Tuesday, July 24th, 1866, to the lowest and best bidder, a roofed bridge, to be built across the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, near the house of John Mowry in Juniata Township.—Plans and specifications can be seen at our office in Bedford or on the premises on the day of letting.

GEORGE ROADES,
Attest— MICHAEL WERTZ,
J. G. FISHER, M. S. RITCHEY,
Clerk. Commissioners.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, residing in Napier township, by fishing, hunting or in any manner whatever, as I am determined to prosecute any and every one so offending after this date. [jun22.-3t.] JOSEPH BLACK.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—100 acres of excellent limestone land, about 15 acres well timbered, the remainder under cultivation; lying a few miles north of Bedford, for sale on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to MEYERS & DICKERSON,

may18.-3mz. Bedford, Pa.

BOUNTY, BOUNTY.—Soldiers! If Congress is about to pass a law granting additional bounty! Those of you, therefore, who have not received bounty, and those who have received but $100, or less, will find it to their advantage to call on me THREE MONTHS', SIX MONTHS', and NINE MONTHS' MEN, come!

April, 6 1866. JOHN PALMER.

PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to us for advertising Administrators', Executors', Auditors' Notices, Orphans' Court sales and other sales of Real Estate, and for printing bills, &c., &c., will please call and settle for the same, as all such advertising and printing should be CASH MEYERS & MENGEL.

Feb 16, '66—tf.

TANNERS, ATTENTION!—A new Tannery, in good order, containing one pool, three limes, three baits, five leaches, thirty-four lay-a-way vats, with the necessary number of handlers, in as good a location as can be found in Bedford county, for rent. For further information call at this office. Nov. 17, '65-tf

BITTER WINE OF IRON.—An exquisite impregnation of dry Spanish Wine with the activity of Calisaya Bark, and the most energetic of all the ferruginous salts, Citrate of Magnetic Oxide of Iron. It has a vinous flavor, very grateful to the palate, is without chalybeate taste and will not discolor the teeth.

It excites languid appetite, gives zest to food, improves digestion, increases the strength, steadies the circulation, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, gives firmness and precision to the action of the nervous system, with power to endure fatigue and resist disease.

Magnetic Citrate of Iron is new and peculiar, differing from the ordinary Soluble Citrate, in containing an equiolent of Protoxide of Iron, in place of the Ammonia. It is neutral, tasteless, without astringency, as prompt and energetic as the Chloride, and unlike that, induces no local inflammatory action or headache.

Calisaya Bark is pre-eminent among vegetable tonics, has no equal as a strengthener or restorative, nor rival as an anti-periodic. Retail in $1 and $2 bottles, Quarts and Gallons for dispensing.

O. S. HUBBELL, Apothecary,
jun29 -1m. 140 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR NEW AND BEAUTIFUL WORK,

the pictorial book of

ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF THE GREAT REBEELLION:

Heroic, Patriotic, Political, Romantic, Humorous and Tragical, splendidly illustrated with over 300 fine Portraits and Beatiful Engravings.

This work for genial humor, tender pathos, startling interest, and attractive beauty, stands peerless and alone among all its compatriots. The Valiant and Brave Hearted, the Picturesque and Dramatic, the Witty and Marvellous, the tender and Pathetic. The Roll of Fame and Story. Camp, Picket, Spy, Scout, Bivouac and Siege; Startling Surprises, Wonderful Escapes, Famous Words and Deeds of Woman, and the whole Panorama of the War are here thrillingly and startlingly portrayed in a masterly manner, at once historical and romantic, rendering it the most ample, brilliant and readable book that the war has called forth.

Disabled officers and soldiers, teachers, energetic young men, and all in want of profitable employment, will find this the best chance to make money ever yet offered. Send for circulars and see our terms. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co.,

jun.29.-1m] No. 507 Minor st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—AGENTS—To canvass for the "SOLDIER'S INDIVIDUAL MEMORIAL." Greater inducements offered than by any other publishers. Agents have an entire monopoly in the territory assigned them, as there has been nothing of the kind yet introduced. Meets with universal approval, is ornamental, also a record of value to those who have served in our country's defense, and to friends of deceased soldiers. For circulars, &c., address, enclosing stamp, B. C. BAKER, Columbus, Ohio, Lock Box 978. [jun 29.-1m.

TRUSSES.—"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS" cures Rupture, frees the cord from all pressure; will never rust, break, lumber, chafe or become filthy (the fine steel spring being coated with hard rubber); spring made any power required; used in bathing, fitted to form; requires no strapping; cleanest, lightest, easiest, and best Truss known. Send for pamphlet.

I. B. SEELEY, Sole Proprietor,
jun29-1m] 1847 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—AGENTS—Male and Female, at $75 to $150 per month to sell the celebrated COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE—Price $18.00. This machine will do all kinds of work equal to the high priced Machines, and is the only practical and reliable Cheap Sewing Machine in the world. Send for descriptive circulars. Address

SECOMB & CO.,
jun29-1m] Chicago, Ill., or Cleveland, Ohio.

CEDAR CAMPHOR—For use against Moths in Clothing. Best—its advantages—Efficiency, Economy; imparts sweet odor to clothes, and sure to last through twelve months. Every druggist has it.

jun29-1m. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

DISABLED MEN, ATTENTION!—WANTED—one or two men in Trenton and vicinity, who have lost either an arm or a leg, to sell Wadsworth's Waterproof Arnica Healing Plaster, the best and cheapest Court Plaster in the market. From $5 to $10 per day can be made.—Address, with 25 cents for sample and full information, A. F. BELCHER, Box 45, Philadelphia, Pa. N.B.—All agents and peddlers would find it to their interest to answer the above.

jun29-1m.

6000 AGENTS wanted, to sell SIX new inventions, of great value to families; all pay great profits. Send 15 cents and get 80 pages, or 25 cents and get 80 pages and a sample gratis.

jun29-1m. EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

LUMBER AND SHINGLES.—We offer a full stock of Pine Boards, Hemlock Scantling and Joist, with a variety of Shingles—Pine, Cedar and Cypress—and a general assortment of building material in our line, which we will sell low. WILKINSON & BLACKFAN.

jun29-1m.

TERMS for every description of Job PRINTING CASH! for the reason that for every article *we* use, we must pay cash; and the cash system will enable us to do our work as low as it can be done in the cities.

Dry Goods, &c.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

'WAY DOWN BELOW THE 'GROUND FLOOR.'

BOUGHT JUST AT THE RIGHT TIME AND TO BE SLAUGHTERED AT ONCE AT VERY LOW PRICES!

The following comprise a few of our goods:

DRY GOODS.

Good Calicoes at 10 cts.,
Very desirable at 16 cts,
Sold very often for best at 20 cts.
Best Makes at 22 cts,
French Lawns at 50 cts,
American Lawns at 35 cts.

Unbleached Muslin—heavy—3-4 at 15 cents,
" " " 7-8 at 18 "
" " very " 7-8 at 22 "
" " " 4-4 at 20 "
" " extra " 4-4 at 25 "

Bleached Muslin from 15 cents up.
American and French Ginghams,
Challies, Delaines, all colors, half wool,
All wool Delaines all colors,
Barred and Plain Cambric Brilliants,
Nansook Swiss, &c., Alpacas, &c., &c.,
Bed Ticking at 35, 50 and best at 60 cents,
Sheeting Check at 25 cents—best at 31 cents.
All kinds of Flannels.

MEN'S WEAR.

Jeans 31 cents and upwards,
Cottonade from 25 cents up,
All wool Cassimeres from 90 cts. up,
Great bargains in Cloths.
Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Buttons, Handkerchiefs,
A large lot of Paper Collars, glazed and plain.

LADIES' HOOP SKIRTS.

GROCERIES:

Best Crushed Sugar	20	cents.
" Granulated "	20	"
" Pulverized "	20	"
" A "	19	"
" B "	18	"
" C "	17	"
Brown Sugar, fair article,	12	"
" good "	14	"
" extra "	15	"
" prime "	16	"

Syrups, 60 cts., $1.00, 1.50 and best Lovering 1.60.
Prime Rio Coffee at 30 cents,
Extra " " at 33 "
Tea, Rice, Spices, of all kinds, &c., &c., &c., &c.

DYE-STUFFS:

Extract of Logwood, Alum, Copperas, Madder, Indigo, &c.

TOBACCO:

Congress, Twist, Navy, Oronoco, Graveley's Natural Leaf, &c., a good article of Segars, and Smoking Tobacco.

FISH:

Mackerel in half barrels,
" " quarter "
" " eight "
Potomac Herring.

QUEENSWARE:

A general assortment of all kinds of Queensware.

HATS:

Summer Hats from 12½ cents up, all prices and sizes.
A large assortment of Wool and Fur Hats for Men and Boys, all sizes and prices.

CLOTHING:

A general assortment of Men's and Boys' clothing, at prices to suit the times.

BOOTS AND SHOES:

A general assortment of Ladies' Gaiters, Boots and Shoes.
Misses' and Children's Shoes, all kinds.
Men's and Boy's " " "

LEATHER:

A prime article of Red Sole Leather at 40 cents a pound; Calf Skins, Lining Skins, Upper Leather, &c.

CEDAR WARE:

Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, &c., &c.

COTTON CHAIN:

All numbers, at $3 50 a bundle.

STATIONERY:

Letter, Cap and Note Paper, Envelops, Window Paper, plain and patterns.

☞ Don't fail to call and see us, at No. 1, Anderson's Row.

J. M. SHOEMAKER.

may25,'66.

THE THREE STORES!!

ANOTHER VETO!

THE HIGH PRICE BILL CAN'T PASS!

We have just received and have for sale at the lowest prices,

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
HATS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS and
SHOES, &c.

We have the best
CALICOES
at the lowest prices.

FRENCH and AMERICAN LAWNS
at a great reduction.

Bleached and Unbleached
MUSLINS
incomparably low.

American and French
Ginghams,
Challies,
Delaines,
Cambrics,
Fiannels,
&c., &c.,
in great variety.

MEN'S WEAR.

Jeans,
Cottonades,
Cassimeres,
Cloths,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

GROCERIES.

SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
COFFEES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
RICE
and everything in the Grocery line.

Remember the Three Stores,

At ST. CLAIRSVILLE, at FISHERTOWN and at MOWRY'S MILL.

Come one, Come all, and give us a call.

HERSHMAN & GREENBAUM.

jun1.-3m.

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—The undersigned have now opened a large and general assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of buyers, assuring them they will find

BARGAINS

in every department of our stock.

TERMS:—

CASH PREFERRED.

By special agreement a credit of six months can be had.

INTEREST CHARGED

on all accounts after period named.

may4,'66. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

SELLING OFF AT COST!!

P. A. REED,

Intending to relinquish the Mercantile business, in Bedford,

IS CLOSING OUT HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, &c.,

AT COST!

A rare chance to buy goods, of all kinds, cheap.

Call and see.

jun1,'66.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

—AT THE—

NEW GROCERY STORE,

On Julianna Street, 2 doors North of J. L. Lewis' Drug Store.

H. C. REAMER

Has just opened a large assortment of GROCERIES, consisting of superior

TEAS,
COFFEES,
SUGARS,
CHEESE,
MOLASSES,
Detersive Soap,
Extra Family Soap,
Pickled Oysters, superior
Pickles, Fresh Peaches, Green Corn, Green Peas, Sardines and Macaronies, all kinds of Spices, Kellog's Mustard, Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, Ginger, Cinnamon, Mace, Ketchup, Worcestershire Sauce, Extracts, Lemon and Vanilla, Indigo and Indigo Blue, Corn Starch, Fannestock's unsurpassed Farina, all kinds of Prunes, Figs, Raisins, Cherries, &c.
FISH of all kinds, not caught in the Juniata. Oranges and Lemons of the finest kind. Ground Alum Salt, Washing Soda, Baking Soda, Candles, &c., &c.

☞ Give us a call, examine our goods, and we will try to accommodate you.

may18,'66. H. C. REAMER.

CONFECTIONERY AND GROCERY.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has just returned from the city with a carefully selected stock of GROCERIES and CONFECTIONERIES, all of which will be sold at the

Miscellaneous.

1866! PROSPECTUS 1866!
OF
"THE AGE."

The only Democratic Daily Journal in Philadelphia.—Great Improvements and Great Inducements.—Union, Restoration, and Constitutional Liberty.

The publishers of THE AGE respectfully call attention to the Daily and Weekly issues of their popular journal.

The Daily Age contains the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, with articles on Government, Politics, Trade, Finance, and all the current questions of the day; Local Intelligence, Market Reports, Prices Current, Stock Quotations, Marine and Commercial intelligence, Reports of Public Gatherings, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, Legal Reports, Book Notices, Theatrical Criticisms, Reviews of Literature, Art and Music. Agricultural Matters; and discussions of whatever subjects are of general interest and importance.—Besides special telegrams, it has all the dispatches of the Associated Press from every part of the United States, and the news from all parts of Europe, brought by the steamers, is instantly telegraphed from the point the steamers first touch.

Terms of the Daily.—One copy, one year, $9.00; six months, $4 50; three months, $2 50; for any less period, at the rate of one dollar per month. Payment required invariably in advance. Postage on the Daily, thirty cents per quarter, or one dollar and twenty cents per annum, if prepaid.

The Weekly Age will be a complete compendium of the news of the week, and besides the leading editorials from the Daily, will contain a large amount of interesting matter prepared expressly for the weekly issue. It will be in all respects a first class family journal, particularly adapted to the Politician, the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, the Family Circle and the General Reader, having, in fact, every characteristic of a live newspaper. At an early day will be begun an intensely interesting serial, by one of the most popular and fascinating authors, and it is also the intention to publish, from week to week, in the course of the year, three or four of the best and latest novels.

Terms of the Weekly.—One copy, one year, $2; five copies, one year, $9; ten copies, one year, $17.50; twenty copies one year, $33. To clubs, where the papers are sent to one address, the following reduction will be made: Ten copies, one year, $16.50; twenty copies, one year, $30. A copy will be furnished gratis for each of ten, or more, to one address, for one year. Payment required invariably in advance. Postage on the Weekly, five cts per quarter, or twenty cents per annum, if prepaid.

☞ The Weekly Age will be the great campaign paper of the Democratic Conservative Party of Pennsylvania, and will earnestly support the President in his patriotic efforts in behalf of Union, Restoration and Constitutional Liberty.

☞ The above terms will be rigidly adhered to. Specimen copies of the Daily and Weekly sent gratis, on application at this office. Please write the name and address plainly, and specify distinctly whether the Daily or Weekly is ordered.

Address WELSH & ROBB.
may18] 430 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

ALLEGHANY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.
RAINSBURG, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

J. W. HUGHES. } *Principals and Proprietors.*
J. A. STEWART }

The Spring Quarter of this Institution will open *TUESDAY, APRIL* 10th, 1866.

This Institution is very pleasantly situated in Friend's Cove, 8 miles from Bedford, the terminus of the Huntingdon and Bedford Rail Road, and 24 miles from Cumberland, a station on the North Central Rail Road. Rainsburg is a small, quiet, and exceedingly healthy town, in the midst of beautiful scenery, and sufficiently removed from the influence of large towns and cities to render it a most desirable location for a Literary Institution. Its inhabitants are moral and religious, and there are few temptations to vice, idleness or dissipation; situated in a rich agricultural section, this Institution for Young Ladies and Gentlemen, is decidedly the *cheapest* in the country. It is organized on the most approved plan of the best Institutions of the land; its main object is, to impart *sound learning*. All branches, Scientifical, Classical and Ornamental, taught. The mental and moral culture are carefully attended to, and (without sectarian prejudices) a due respect for religion is inculcated both by precept and example. "In things necessary, unity; in things doubtful, liberty; and in all things, charity." For circular and information, Address HUGHES & STEWART,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.
March 2, '66

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of J. B. Williams & Brother, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons owing accounts or notes to said firm will please call and settle immediately, as in a short time they will be placed in other hands for collection J. B. WILLIAMS,
S. D. WILLIAMS.
Bloody Run, March 15, '66.

The undersigned having taken the stand heretofore occupied by J. B. Williams & Brother, wishes to say to his friends that he feels grateful for past favors and begs a continuance of the same. But will give notice that he cannot sell goods on long credits, and persons buying must not leave their accounts stand over six months.
J. B. WILLIAMS.
Bloody Run, March 15, '66

PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the
ERIE PUMP—
certainly the only pump
well adapted to this
climate
Persons in need of a
GOOD PUMP,
will do well to give me a call.

☞ Orders from all parts of the county attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg
Aug. 1, '65—1y

ATTENTION, COAL-CONSUMERS!—The undersigned having leased the collieries of the Riddlesburg Coal and Iron Company, for a period of years, are now prepared to furnish a better article of coal than has ever been mined at those collieries. We desire to call the attention of the people of Bedford county and the public generally, to this fact, and that we will furnish, on the shortest notice, and at the lowest price, at Bloody Run, or Mt. Dallas, or any station on the Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R., any quantity of Coal that may be desired.
LANGDON & GLAZIER,
apr.20.—3m. Riddlesburg, Pa.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY—Just published in a sealed envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelop, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y., Post Office Box 4586.
Feb 16, '66—1y

HENRY HARPER,
520 Arch Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
WATCHES,
Fine Gold JEWELRY,
Solid SILVER WARE,
and superior Silver Plated Ware, at Reduced Prices. [Mar. 23, '66 -3m.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.
WALL PAPERS,
HOWELL & BOURKE, Manufacturers of Paper Hangings, and Window Shades, corner Fourth & Market Streets Philadelphia. Always in store, a large stock of Linen and Oil Shades.
March 2 1866-3m

CARD.—LASH'S FIVE DOLLAR WASHING MACHINE is now offered to the public as the CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST and most EFFICIENT Washing Machine in the country.

The exclusive right for the sale of this machine in your own State or county, can be secured by applying soon at our store.
727 *Market Street,* PHILADELPHIA, PA.
J. S. LASH & Co.

Also, the best Clothes Wringer in the market, wholesale and retail.

☞ A very liberal discount to country merchants and dealers generally. [may18.-6t.

ORDERS from a distance for any kind of JOB PRINTING promptly attended to. Send to THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE, Bedford, Pa.

MERCHANTS and MECHANICS, and Business men generally will advance their own interests by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

Medical.

$100 REWARD!

I will pay to any Doctor or member of the Medical Fraternity, the sum of $100 for any Compound that possesses more medicinal virtues and curative powers than Mishler's Herb Bitters.
B. MISHLER, Proprietor,
S. E. Corner of Centre Square,
may11.—1y. Lancaster, Pa.

$100 REWARD!

I will pay $100 Reward for the discovery of any medicinal preparation that can cure a greater variety of complaints than Mishler's Herb Bitters.
B. MISHLER, Proprietor,
S. E. Corner of Centre Square,
may11.—1y Lancaster, Pa.

500 DOLLARS REWARD!

I will pay $500 to the Proprietor of any Medicine that can show a greater number of genuine Certificates of cures effected by it near the place where it is made than MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS—of Consumption, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bloody Flux, Diarrhœa, Typhoid, Remittent, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Cholera Morbus, Yellow Jaundice, Scrofula, Running or Sore Legs, Cancer, Abscess, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Coughs, Colds, Cramp in the Stomach, Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Tetter, Scald Head, Ophthalmia, or falling away-sickness peculiar to children. Leucorrhea, Falling of the Womb, all obstructions to the due course of nature in females, all venerial diseases, and all complaints arising from impure Blood or a weak and disordered state of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys. Certificates of cures of the Yellow Fever in Mexico can also be furnished. *Remember* if it does not cure, the money will be refunded by the proprietor.
BENJAMIN MISHLER,
S. E. Corner of Centre Square,
Lancaster, Pa.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

The ingredients used in compounding Mishler's Herb Bitters are not kept secret by the Proprietor. Send for a circular and you will learn the medical properties of all the articles used in its preparation; also in the manner in which they operate on the system, and much other valuable information. If you are afflicted with disease send for one of Mishler's Herb Bitters Circulars; read it carefully, profit by the hints it contains, and you will be placed on the sure road of recovery.
may11.—1y.

MISHLER'S BITTERS
WILL
CURE ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN!

Diseases of the skin are numerous and, with but one or two exceptions, may all be traced to impurity of the blood. In many persons this impurity is born in the system; while others acquire it through improper treatment of scores of diseases. Under this head may be classed—

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